

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
P. S. WEATHER BUREAU,
May 6, 1918—Low, 55; High, 75.
Four hours' rainfall.
Temperature, Min. 70; Max. 80. Weather, cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY
All Meals Meats and one Wholesome

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4736

AMERICANS ARE BEARING SHARE OF BATTLE ON SEVERAL LINES

Hun Frightfulness Is Shown By Furious Bombardment With Mustard Gas Shells But Infantry Attack Does Not Follow

LUNEVILLE FRONT IS POUNDED BY BIG GUNS

Hun Airplanes Are Now Decorated As Americans In Effort To Deceive — Several French Crosses Given For Bravery

AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 7—(Associated Press)—In addition to the fighting taking place along the American front on the Somme, the Americans elsewhere have been more or less active.

Artillery duels of considerable violence have been taking place along the Lorraine sectors. The American lines at Seicheprey, the scene of the heaviest German raid, were heavily bombarded yesterday. The Americans were prepared for another raid, but the German infantry made no move.

POSITIONS POUNDED.

American guns pounded a German sector on the Luneville front, following this with a raid which resulted in the capture of a few prisoners. On the theory that the Germans might believe the activity ended with the return of the raiders to their own lines and might move forward to recapture their front lines, the American bombardment was suddenly resumed and another raid carried out. The raiders this time found only unoccupied and battered trenches, the Germans having failed to return.

Among the casualties of the day was Lieut. John Rosenwald of Minneapolis, killed by a German shell. Rosenwald was a famous football player.

AMERICANS DECORATED.

Yesterday's official notices stated that on the Somme front the French commander had decorated an American officer and three American privates with the French war cross, for gallantry in action during the recent German attack.

The Germans are introducing new forms of fighting to the Americans. Yesterday German planes flew over the American lines disguised as American planes, painted with the distinctive American insignia. The deception was quickly observed. Another recent weapon consists of bottles of liquid which induces nausea among those who breathe the fumes after the bottles are thrown and broken. Beyond the temporary sickness, however, effects from this new weapon have been detected.

It was announced by General Pershing yesterday that Brigadier General Alvord, expeditionary adjutant general, and Brigadier General A. E. Bradley had been relieved from field service on account of health and would return to the United States.

KHAKI CLAD BOYS DO THEMSELVES JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, May 6—(Official)—American successes in Lorraine east of Luneville, near the German border, and in the Toul sector as well as told in despatches from France.

In the former sector American forces successfully penetrated a village and took a number of prisoners.

In the Toul sector the American barrage cleared the German trenches for a raid which penetrated to the third line of trenches without the finding of any enemy alive.

Americans fighting in Picardy have captured a Teuton patrol.

The war department reports the total thus far of Americans killed, missing and wounded is 4650.

It is reported that the Germans are throwing bottles containing some liquid. When these bottles break the fumes cause nausea but do no other damage.

CAPTORS TORTURE SAMMIES

WASHINGTON, May 7—(Associated Press)—American prisoners of war in Germany are being brutally mistreated by their captors. Accounts of the details in some instances have been given by a French prisoner who made his escape and has reached the American lines. These accounts fully warrant the course of the state department in holding the Hun guilty that Americans are treated as other prisoners of war of other nationalities held in Germany was not a satisfactory answer to the questions which Spain was asked to propound.

This escaped prisoner characterizes the treatment which American war prisoners are receiving as "damnable." He had interviewed one American, he said, who told him that he had lost thirty-three pounds in three months.

Prisoners are compelled to work in salt mines. For alleged infraction of rules they are severely punished, are confined in dark cells and fed only bread and water and little bread.

Deaths from the cruel and inhuman treatment are frequent.

—W. S. S.—

LAW WILL THWART EFFORT OF I. W. W.

Assistant Attorney General Tells What They Are and How Pernicious Are Activities

WASHINGTON, May 7—(Associated Press)—Passage of the legislation which is designed to effectively curb and control the pernicious activities of the Industrial Workers of the World and kindred organizations by the senate yesterday forecasts its early enactment into law.

William C. Fitts, assistant attorney general of the United States, has had charge of the nationwide campaign against the I. W. W. and the prosecution of many of their leaders, recently told the Mississippi State bar association of their activities. He blames the German government which, he said, has encouraged the spread of the doctrine of sabotage in the United States. He believes, however, that civil processes would be sufficient to curb them.

War Upon Labor

The I. W. W. are related by their theories to International Reds, Bolsheviks, and other revolutionists, said Mr. Fitts, and all are making war, first on legitimate labor organizations and on the very social fabric which protects them and us.

Mr. Fitts said he had extensive evidence that the I. W. W. "have prevented the raising of crops by practicing sabotage in the planting, sowing and reaping. They have put phosphorus in the seeds of wheat, in the hoes of hay and in the barns. They have destroyed harvesting machinery and placed dynamite in the sheaves. They have destroyed mature fruit trees by driving copper nails into them below the surface of the ground."

Work In Mines

"They have destroyed mining machinery, especially in the copper mines, and in the mines where the minerals essential to the conduct of the war are mined or produced. They have fired the forests, particularly the forests of spruce; that being the wood essential for making airplanes. They have destroyed saws in the saw-mills by driving pieces of steel or iron in the logs so as to break the band saws and unnerve the sawyers. They saw lumber shorter than standard lengths. The I. W. W. have surrounded court houses and packed court rooms for the purpose of putting off their plans. They have taken possession of railroad trains and assaulted and murdered the train crews. They mislead freight, misplace signal lights, and put emery dust or sand in journal boxes, on railroad cars. Nefarious Practices

"Members of the organization place foreign substances in food in hotels and restaurants, break crockery, dip table forks in crude oil, use stink pots in dining rooms and put bedbugs in beds. They plant trees upside down, shock grain with the heads down, hoe up potato vines instead of weeds, bruise apples and other fruit in packing. They remove units from carefully adjusted machinery, misplace and omit parts of 'copy' in printing offices and put foreign substances in canned goods.

Membership Requirements

"No man can be an I. W. W. who possesses as much as \$50 in money or property, or who has permanent employment, or who becomes a soldier or a sailor of any country.

"They view with alarm the preparation of the country to resist its foreign enemies, because they not only would gladly witness the triumph of those enemies but also because they do not want the country to be prepared to meet and stamp out the anarchy which they intend to foment from within. All their communications begin with

(Continued on Page 7 Column 4)

AMERICAN Red Cross Nurses in the living room of a portable house erected back of the American lines in France. These are the brave and heroic women who are facing risk of death, hardships, privations and working tirelessly to relieve the sufferings of the wounded and maimed who have fallen fighting the cause of world democracy, liberty, freedom and justice.



Bolshevist Demand May Bring Early Intervention

Effort To Force Recognition of Soviet Government May Instead Result In Still More Drastic Policies and Action By Japan

WASHINGTON, May 7—(Associated Press)—What is believed here to be the desire of the Moscow Soviets to force recognition of their government by the Allies and the United States is leading to further complications in Siberia and is bringing forward again the possibility of Japanese intervention. On Saturday a demand was made upon the ambassadors of Britain, Japan and the United States for the removal of the consuls of these respective countries from Vladivostok, on the grounds that these consular representatives were implicated in anti-Bolshevik plots. Yesterday, according to a Reuter despatch, received via London, the Bolsheviks have seized and arrested the Japanese consul at Irkutsk and with him the Irkutsk president of the Japanese Merchants' Association, charging the two with being military spies.

Despatches from Moscow state that no response has as yet been made to the Bolshevik demands respecting the Vladivostok consuls by any of the embassies approached. It is pointed out in the despatch that these demands were made by the Soviets coincidentally with the arrival at Moscow of von Mirbach, the new German ambassador to the Bolshevik government.

At the Japanese embassy an official denial was made of the Russian charge that the Japanese marines at Vladivostok had been reinforced and that machine gun emplacements were being prepared.

It is believed here that the Bolshevik demands for the removal of the Vladivostok consuls is a move to force American recognition of the Soviet government and an evidence of the determination of the Bolsheviks to force the withdrawal from the Siberian port of the Japanese and British marines in order to permit them to secure the munitions in store at Vladivostok for shipment east over the Trans-Siberian line.

—W. S. S.—

SOUTH SEA COLONY IS GERMANY'S PLAN

LONDON, May 7—(Associated Press)—Zimmerman, the German colonial enthusiast, outlines tremendous plans of colonial expansion for Germany in a newspaper article dealing with the commercial war which he says will follow the military war.

Germany must not confine its demands to the colonies of Belgium and France in the Congo country, says the writer. He conceives a great German colonial empire in Central Africa and another similar empire in the South Seas after the military victory has been won.

—W. S. S.—

BRAZIL IS PREPARING TO HELP WAR IN AIR

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6—(Associated Press)—Brazil is preparing to actively participate in the fighting in Europe. Its part will be in the air activities. This is told by a Dutch coffee buyer who is now here en route from Santos to Java. He says that preparations are well under way, airplanes built and building and a corps of aviators is being trained.

Delivery of Bonds In Two Weeks Plan of Government

Added Forces of Printers Engaged For Day and Night Shifts and Great Task of Taking Millions of Imprints Will Be Record Breaking

WASHINGTON, May 7—(Associated Press)—While the total of the subscriptions for bonds of the Third Liberty Loan may not be accurately known for nearly a week, it is expected the bonds will be ready for delivery in two weeks. Already plans to accomplish this remarkable effort have been perfected and put into operation.

Extra forces of printers are to be put to work on the engraving and printing of the new issue of war bonds and these forces will work night and day in shifts until the great task has been completed, the greatest undertaking of its kind that has ever fallen upon the government printing office because of the magnitude of the list of subscribers among whom the issue is to be divided.

TREASURY SECRETARY IS DEEPLY GRATIFIED

WASHINGTON, May 6—(Official)—Totals for the Liberty Loan so far as tabulated are approaching the four billion mark but it will be several days before accurate figures for the amount subscribed can be given. It is now estimated that the subscribers have exceeded 17,000 in number, nearly double the number of subscribers to the second loan.

Secretary of Treasury McAdoo is openly gratified by the tremendous success of the campaign. He said it was a most heartening manifestation of American patriotism and of the inflexible determination to support the war until a decisive victory has been achieved.

—W. S. S.—

UNITED IRELAND COULD DEFEAT DRAFT

LONDON, May 6—(Associated Press)—John Dillon, leader of the Irish Nationalists, and Eugene De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, spoke from the same platform at a great meeting in East Mayo yesterday against conscription.

The meeting was characterized by good humor and enthusiasm and the same qualities characterized a demonstration by the audience of 15,000.

Dillon said that if the Irish kept united and determined for another two weeks, they will defeat conscription.

De Valera said that his followers will unite with the Dillon forces to defeat conscription.

—W. S. S.—

THREAT OF CZERNIN COERCED FERDINAND

LONDON, May 7—(Associated Press)—How great was the pressure brought to bear upon Rumania to force the acceptance of a Teuton peace is told by a member of American Red Cross mission to Rumania who is now here. This man says that in February Count von Czernin proceeded secretly to Jassy and issued an ultimatum to Ferdinand of Rumania. The monarch was told that unless he accepted the German peace terms forthwith the royal house of Rumania would be deposed and the country would be divided between Austria and Bulgaria.

BRITISH NO LONGER NEED ES SALT AND WITHDRAW

LONDON, May 7—(Associated Press)—Occupation of Es Salt having served its purpose it has been abandoned in connection with a general shifting of the British lines along the banks of the River Jordan, the withdrawal being reported in connection with recent British successes in which a thousand Turks and twenty-nine machine guns are reported to have been captured.

Details of the fighting which led up to the capture of Es Salt are given by the Associated Press correspondent. It was at Mahadethdiah, where the baptism of Christ is said to have taken place, that the British army forced a passage of the River Jordan after a brief engagement with the Turks and a small body of Germans on the night of May 5.

The crossing was attempted at three spots. The average breadth of the Jordan is thirty yards and even in the driest season the water flows are never less than three and a half to four feet deep. Both banks are lined with a thick jungle called by the Arabs "Ezzer" and is the haunt of wild boar. It is traversed by very few tracks leading to the fords.

At two of the fords even men on horseback were unable to breast the strong current, while rafts and pontoons were swept away. The Turks, alive to the fact that the crossing was being attempted, set fire to some dry scrub on their side of the bank which lit up the waters almost with brightness of daylight revealing with cruel distinctness our men venturing from cover in the thickets at Mahadethdiah. There the river has a straighter run and the current is consequently less swift. Seven volunteers succeeded in swimming to the other bank with a rope by means of which a pontoon

was pulled over, serving as a ferry for a sufficient force.

Bridge Is Built

The British established a strong bridgehead before dawn. The Turks were not very numerous but were plentifully supplied with machine guns while the ground lent itself to defense. Beyond the belt of scrub through which it was necessary to cut one's way was a bare open space about five hundred yards wide and then a series of ledges where the Turks were ensconced in trenches with a perfect field for fire in front of them. While daylight lasted it was impossible to cross this line. After dark the British rushed the Turkish positions. A steel pontoon bridge was constructed which was crossed most gallantly under shell fire by cavalry which promptly made an end to the Turkish resistance, galloping down the machine gunners and capturing three Maxim and seventy prisoners.

Troops Rush Over

Wheeling to the left the troops secured the opposite bank of the Ghaziyeh ford and soon the infantry was pouring across following close on the heels of the Turks who made another stand at Shunetmra across the old caravan road leading to Es Salt.

There the troops were among the foothills of the mountains of Gilead which rise a thousand feet from the Jordan plain. It was a short struggle and the position was rushed, thirty-five prisoners, all German, falling into British hands, as well as four guns of which the teams were shot down by Lewis guns. Then the troops raced toward Es Salt which was entered early in the morning. Es Salt is the center of an important grain region which furnished the main supply for Jerusalem in the days of the Turks. It is now again available.

NEEDED WHEAT IS CONSUMED IN FIRE

Blaze In St. Louis Occasions Losses Estimated At Three Million Dollars

ST. LOUIS, May 7—(Associated Press)—Several hundred thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed yesterday in a fire which broke out on the river front. The blaze spread rapidly after its discovery, extending to a packing house and to store houses and before it was finally controlled and extinguished a loss of three millions of dollars had been sustained, according to the police.

Federal state and municipal authorities are investigating to ascertain the cause of the fire and its spread.

—W. S. S.—

GERMANY WILL ONLY DO WHAT IT WANTS

HAGUE, May 7—(Associated Press)—Germany will not ship airplanes, arms or ammunition through Holland, the Chamber was told by Loden today when he outlined the results of the recent negotiations which followed the ultimatum of this country's more powerful neighbor.

—W. S. S.—

WOMEN SPIES DIE

NANTES, May 7—(Associated Press)—The death penalty was inflicted upon two women spies of Germany today.

THREE ATTACKS MAY BE TRIED AT SAME TIME UPON ALLIES

Von Arnim's Plans In Flanders Seem Balked But Observers Agree End of Offensive On West Front Has Not Come

AMERICANS ARE GIVEN TASTE OF FRIGHTFULNESS

Gas Shells Thrown Against Positions By Thousands — Allied Artillery Prevents Further Advances By Enemy Forces

NEW YORK, May 7—(Associated Press)—The Germans appear to be balked in whatever plans von Arnim may have had for the continuation of his drive in Flanders and the recently increased artillery activity on the Somme leads some military critics to the belief that the next German blow will be struck there, in another drive for Amiens.

The opinion among the American commanders with the French army on the Somme front is unanimous that the Germans will attack again and soon at the junction of the French and British fronts, at which particular point is a large part of the American army. It is felt that the Germans are now holding untenable positions from which they must extricate themselves through an offensive or definitely abandon and acknowledge defeat in their great effort. It is felt that the blow will fall soon, before the American strength can be greatly increased.

SIMULTANEOUS BLOWS

London shares in the belief of Washington and Paris that the resumption of heavy fighting may come at any time, but the impression in the British capital is that there will be simultaneous blows struck on the Ypres, Arras and Amiens sectors.

FRIGHTFULNESS TRIED

On Sunday evening the Germans put forth a sample of their frightfulness against the Americans on this sector, following this up with a second sample at midnight. The first exhibition came in heavy bombardment of the American lines and rear with gas shells, mainly of the "mustard" type, of which fifteen thousand were thrown over. At midnight there was an intense bombardment of the lines, in the course of which several hundred more gas shells were sent over.

The enemy made no effort to follow up their gas attack and bombardment with infantry, and the entire French line was free during the day of infantry fighting.

Artillery Checks

Correspondents with the Anglo-French forces in Flanders state that the Allied artillery has prevented any movements on the part of the Germans for three days, the French and British guns smashing every attempt on the part of the Hun to concentrate for an advance or to reinforce their lines to any extent. The Germans are unable to prepare for any surprise attacks for the purpose of searching out any weak points there may be in the Allied positions, while their airmen are being hunted back whenever they appear.

May Retake Kemmel

The recapture of Kemmel by the Allies is now possible at any time the commanders may desire to pay the price in men, according to the correspondents, and the German garrison on that hill continues to be at the mercy of the Allies unless the Germans decide to run the gauntlet of the Allied artillery and throw heavy reinforcements into the position.

The British airmen have been particularly active.

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